

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## Will Inspection Inspect?

By Victor L. Berger.

WE have all heard and read a great deal about the beef trust scandal. For many years there were all sorts of rumors afloat about the horrible conditions in the big packing houses. The government for the last five years has tried to get some hold on the packers, but the packers were too mighty.

Then came the Socialist author, Upton Sinclair, who secretly investigated the big packing houses in Chicago. He wrote a story about the things he had seen there. Everybody knew that the packing houses were unclean, but even the wildest imagination could not have fancied what these establishments are in reality. They are a standing menace to the health of the people of the United States.

It was hard for the Socialist author to get the ear of the public. But thanks to the untiring agitation of the Socialist press and the Socialist membership, he finally got a hearing. The president made an investigation of his own, which simply confirmed Sinclair's book.

Now what happened?

The capitalist president, the capitalist press and the capitalist commission did all they could at first to suppress the fearful facts, in order to "avoid scandal." They wanted to protect the many millions interested in the meat industry. It was only because the haughty millionaires at first did not want to yield an inch—because they are accustomed to owning the government, the press and the pulpit—that the report of the Neils-Reynolds commission was published. It was furthermore due to the fact that besides the many millions of working people, the stomachs of a few hundreds or thousands of capitalists were also affected by the horrors of the "potted ham" and the "boneless chicken," that the so-called inspection bill was finally passed.

And what is this inspection bill? It is a law that is supposed to bring about an inspection of all animals before slaughter, an inspection of all animals after slaughter, an inspection of the sanitary conditions of the packing houses and an inspection of the canned meat products.

To begin with, the packers objected to putting the date of the inspection on the label. This point was yielded to the packers. We are not to know whether our "corned beef" is six months or six years old.

And the country of course is to pay for this inspection, because the poor trust magnates cannot afford it. Yet this is not the worst—since they would make us pay for it anyway. The main question is, how can a thorough inspection be expected in a place where as many as 50,000 cattle are killed in one day?

There was a so-called government inspection even up till now for meats that were to be exported, particularly to Germany. The chief complaint about this inspection even for foreign markets is that it is an inspection which does not inspect. It simply means good bribe money for the inspectors.

Now this kind of inspection will simply be extended. The meat barons will use a few thousand more each year to bribe the additional inspectors whenever necessary.

As long as this industry is in the hands of private individuals, this can never be otherwise. They run it for profit and not for the benefit of the people. They are not in business for the health of the public.

Every piece of condemned meat is a total loss to the packers. It is only natural that they should divide with the inspectors and let the meat go out. They will console themselves with the thought, "The public have eaten this meat so many years and they lived and grew fat on it. They can eat it in the future. They will cook it and kill the germs. All this trouble is only due to the Socialist agitators."

And, of course, this excuse is sure to soothe their pocket-books if not their consciences. They do not know and do not want to know that about one-half the mortality in the United States is due to the eating of adulterated food products. They do not know and they do not want to know that two-thirds of the cases which go under the euphonious name of rheumatism are trichinosis and other diseases arising from the consumption of spoiled meats.

But the packers are right when they point out that they are not the only ones who are poisoning the people wholesale. Nearly all the manufacturers of food stuffs in this country are on the same level.

A little over three weeks ago when the pure food bill was up in the House of Representatives at Washington, the chairman of the committee which had the bill in charge exhibited two tables full of adulterated food stuffs.

He showed fine red brandy cherries which were originally green, then whitened by the use of sharp acids and then colored a beautiful red with aniline. Then he produced a piece of flannel which he had dyed red with the juice from these cherries.

He exhibited sixteen different bottles of olive oil, only one of which contained real oil, and that was cottonseed oil. All the other bottles held all sorts of mixtures. Two of them even contained common machine oil, the color of which had been changed by chemicals so that it could be sold as "imported" olive oil.

He displayed honey in nice bottles. In most of these there was even a dead bee embedded, which had gotten there by mistake. And a sorry mistake it was, since every one of these bottles contained pure glucose.

These are a few examples of the adulteration of the canned goods. But the adulteration in flour is almost as bad. Flour is adulterated in all kinds of ways, besides the fact that all sorts of bugs and worms are ground up, so that the business man should lose no money. Some of the best advertised breakfast foods are made up with sawdust—"Force," Sunny Jim's food, is made from corn cobs—and many oatmeals have weevils ground up in them.

So even the cause of the vegetarian is almost hopeless as long as the food stuffs of the nation are the means of private profit and private speculation.

For boys will be boys and business men will be business men.

And I just now happen to read in an Australian paper that the business men of that great reform country, New Zealand, are very much the same as our own. They sell in London New Zealand raspberries, preserved in sulphur and restored to a natural redness with aniline, which is a mild poison, as everybody knows. They sell New Zealand horse tongues as smoked beef tongues, and so forth.

Business men are the same everywhere, it is true. Yet I will say for New Zealand that the government there has recently decided to open government fish and meat markets just in order to guard against such things, and also because it was found that the New Zealand packers and canners were selling fish and meat cheaper in Europe than in New Zealand. By the way, the New Zealand government has just begun to open up government coal mines and thus to regulate the coal price, to build workmen's houses and rent them at a very moderate figure and thus regulate house rents, and to have government fire and accident insurance and thus regulate the insurance business. Paternalism, is it not? Yet we do not claim that New Zealand is a Socialist government. But it is a government that is trying to do things.

An ultra conservative paper in New York, the *Times*, points out that we are not only entitled to pure food, but also to pure clothing. It claims that not only the American canners, but also the American wool manufacturers owe something to the American people. The *Times* points out that under the Dingley tariff, which is new in force, the American wool manufacturers enjoy the protection of about 92 per cent. of duties ad valorem. Under this monstrous tax, the American citizen is at least entitled to know that he is wearing a woolen coat when he buys one and pays for one. Yet in nine cases out of ten, the coat is at least partly shoddy.

Shoddy means, the wool of old clothes torn up and mixed in with other wool. And such pulp made from old clothing is, naturally the carrier of all kinds of diseases.

Now the *New York Times* demands that the wool manufacturers

located the powder works of Senator Dupont—we would naturally expect the head of such a big industry to have a nice, cosy, serviceable seat in the American house of lords—and National Organizer Gaylord has sent us a few points about the industry, as follows:

When the Dupont Co. first came to Washburn, Wis., they talked of the high wages to be paid by their company. Here is the scale paid by this company for the most dangerous employment in the world, that of manufacturing powder, dynamite and nitroglycerine.

Coal passer, 15c per hour,  
Engineer, 20c per hour,  
Firemen, 2½c per hour.  
Workingmen on powder line in explosive house, 18½c per hour.

Workingmen on Nitro glycerine explosive house, 20c per hour.

Highest wages paid, to foreman on N. G. line \$3.00 a day.

Half an hour is called dinner time but the process is going on, and the men must watch it, eating when they can.

Boys 15 years old go through the line of explosive buildings, and work for 80c to \$1.00 a day.

The night shift is 13½ hours, day shift to hours, and every other Sunday the men work on a 24 hour shift—making nitroglycerine.

Senator Dupont is bidding 22 million dollars for a U. S. government powder reserve supply, which the government could make itself at a cost of 10 millions.

"N. G." is the abbreviation among the workingmen for Nitro Glycerine. "N. G." Dupont will pass into American graft history along with his predecessor, "Gas" Adelicks.

How wonderfully the spirit of the revolutionists (who have now

been compelled to put a label on all goods, stating that they are all wool or shoddy or partly shoddy.

And this is all well and good. This would protect the rich folks, who could afford to pay for the all-wool goods. But of what benefit would this be to the poor devil who would have to buy shoddy anyway, simply in order that the woolen manufacturers should enjoy the many millions emanating from a high tariff?

Nor would the abolition of the tariff protect the poor workingman against shoddy, only then it will be cheaper.

There is only one way in this case as in every other. The government must take over the clothing industry as well as the food industries.

As I said, the law passed by congress to regulate the meat industry will turn out an absolute fizzle. If there is any proof necessary, the mere fact that Mr. Ogden Armour is heartily in favor of it ought to be sufficient.

And Mr. Ogden Armour is a hard man to please, as everybody knows. But this measure pleased him. And why not?

It is true that this inspection law will cost a few thousand dollars a year extra for the bribing of additional inspectors. But the public will have to pay that and a great deal more. As a matter of fact, the public is already paying it. The price of lamb and mutton, which by some mysterious working of the brain of the public are supposed to be cleaner than beef, has gone up \$2.00 on a hundredweight wholesale.

And on the other hand, what better trade mark could Mr. Armour ask for his goods than the official stamp of the United States that his goods have been examined and have been found pure and wholesome? Thanks to the kindness of our president, Theodore Roosevelt, the packers in the future are relieved of all responsibility for their products. Uncle Sam will attend to that and even pay the expenses.

The government inspector will certify to the fact that he has not seen any rat dung in the sausage and that the strong calf is really a boneless chicken. He will guarantee that the cholera hogs and the lumpy jaw cattle were all well when he saw them.

And the public?

Well, the American public, with their well-known confidence in stamps of all kinds, will prefer Mr. Armour's and Mr. Cudahy's goods to any others, because of the inspector's stamp. So Mr. Armour, Mr. Cudahy, Mr. Morris and the Big Six will now sell so much the more of their goods because they are under inspection.

And if until now they have had control of only 60 per cent. of the entire meat output of the country, they will soon have 90 per cent, simply because the public will demand the goods which carry the government certificate.

So, as a matter of fact, the thanks of Mr. Ogden Armour are due to Mr. Roosevelt.

On the other hand, we cannot say that the public would be better protected by buying from the small butcher who is just as greedy and even more ignorant and whose meat is not inspected at all.

Nor has another side of this question been considered, the side of the workers in the meat industry.

Upton Sinclair justly complains that he intended to appeal to the hearts of the people, but has found that his appeal only touched their stomachs. There are about thirty-five thousand working men, women and children employed in Packingtown alone. They are employed under the most abject and most horrible conditions. There is a street in Packingtown where the number of deaths exceeds the number of births. The usual length of service for a packing house worker is from three to ten years. The inspection of the cattle would not change any of these horrible conditions, even if it were thorough.

Everybody will agree that something must be done there. And this is just where we are up against the almighty dollar, even more than in the animal inspection.

Therefore the Socialists declare that there is really only one way to settle the question, and that is by the *nationalization* of the packing industry. And not only of the packing industry, but also the food industry in general.

Until this is accomplished, good and strong unions of the workingmen employed in the different industries could do something towards abolishing the evils by refusing to handle the worst kinds of materials. But, of course, much cannot be expected from this source, owing to the dependent condition of the employees and the ignorance of many individuals.

So until we can get the nation to take care of its food, we ought to try to compel the city to do this. We should strive to have the cities establish modern and sanitary *municipal slaughter houses*, which must be under the strictest supervision of the board of health. We ought to establish municipal milk farms, municipal meat and fish markets, municipal bakeries—in short, the municipality should take care of the food stuffs of the inhabitants as far as this is possible and practicable and necessary to a very great extent.

## There's No Stopping!

*Daily News*, Marion, Ind.: "It would be well if all the sober thinkers in the United States could have spread out before them for a comprehensive view the actual status of the social unrest, together with the causes thereof, the prophecies respecting economic changes, and the program for social amelioration. The information of most of us is scrappy. Possibly the great captains of industry on the one hand, and the leaders of Socialism on the other, are the best informed. That the captains are alarmed is manifest on all sides; that the Socialists are smiling and hopeful is equally in evidence. What of it? Yes, what of it? There is no stopping the operation of the law of evolution."

was the signal for an outburst of cries of "murderer," "assassin," "organizer of Jewish massacres," etc., from the members of the Group of Toil, in which the entire house joined. The members of the house pounded their desks, shouted, whistled and resorted to every violent means of showing their displeasure. Gen. Pavloff after listening to the storm for several minutes, turned to President Monroe, bowed, half smiling, signified his acceptance of the situation, and left the tribune.

If the Duma keeps on as it has started it will put it up to the Czar to turn the tables and himself become a nihilist and bomb thrower.

The New York *Press* gives this glimpse of Senator Depew as he made his way along a fashionable country drive recently:

"Coachman and footman were of the prevailing type—of immaculate breeches, shining boots, glittering buttons, and the harness mountings were not more dazzling than the splendid panels of the equipage, but the figure huddled in the corner of the seat behind the impressive dignity of the men on the box was a sombre contrast to all the pomp of the display. The familiar long Roman neck was crooked in a sort of pinched way; this same expression was stamped on the once humorously curving lips; the sunken, lack-luster eyes were staring; the cheeks hollowed in shrivels; the form, shrunken and drooping, seemed to fall away from the glance of the world."

And why did Depew shrink? Not from remorse, you may be sure. He shrank from gaze because of the consciousness that he has broken capitalism's unpardonable commandment—he has permitted himself to be found out!

From the wealth standpoint this country is made up of human failures, but these failures may possibly get some solace from the current moralizing over the case of the Pittsburgh millionaire spendthrift-murderer, Harry Kendall Thaw. A paragraph out of one of these articles reads as follows:

"If his crime was dastardly, it yet had a quality of great determination in it, and in the display of that quality may be read pitifully the sort of man Harry Thaw might have been if from childhood he had not been goaded by a whip of gold into evil habits, extravagances and frightful excesses—if he had not been cursed by the madness of millions."

A commonwealth for all is better than uncommon wealth for the vulgar few, and Thaw is only one of an interminable procession of men and women that unearned wealth has spoiled.

And on the other hand, what better trade mark could Mr. Armour ask for his goods than the official stamp of the United States that his goods have been examined and have been found pure and wholesome?

The public owes all that I have given it and all that has followed therefrom to the existence of the working class organization of the Socialist party. It was the Socialist organization in Packingtown which enabled me to get the facts. I might have lived there years and been unable to get into the confidence of the men—superintendents, watchmen and office employees, mind you, as well as laborers—as I did.

"It is the fashion to belittle the Socialist organization, and those who are now so stirred up over the condemned meat industry should be told they are indebted for the exposure of it to the Socialist party."

Women who have just given birth to babies and yet who are evicted from their dwellings bag and baggage and left to the mercy of the elements outside are to be frequently seen in certain districts in the mining region of Pennsylvania, it is said. The coal companies—whom Baer said were given possession of the coal deposits "by an All-wise Creator"—have no use and no sympathy for people who are unlucky enough to be unable to pay their rent after they have victimized them to the point that they cannot do so. But race suicide is a crime and race murder is all right, in this great yankee-doodle-dandy land!

It is reported that Hanks, the ex-Chicago gambler-millionaire, the man who built Garfield Park race track in Chicago, owned the horse that won the Kentucky derby some years ago, lived in one of the richest palaces in the big Western city, and gave his wife two hundred thousand dollars worth of jewelry—and all built up on the profits of two big and famous gambling resorts—is now a broken-down sport and is keeping the wolf from the door by serving as a "lookout" in a faro den at Leavenworth, Kansas. Vice hath its sorrows as well as virtues under the capitalist system!

1900 how deep his principles really were when he sung the praises of Tammany and Croker, who were and are simply heelers for Wall street.

The cattle dealers are howling because the disclosures of the abominations in the trust's slaughterhouses have lowered the price of American cattle 50 per cent. On the other hand, the working people and the middle class rejoice, since up to the present time they were obliged to pay big prices for tuberculosis and cholera in their meat and rat dung and septic poison in their sausage. Through this decline in consumption and exportation, it is to be hoped, meat will finally grow better and cheaper. At any rate, for some months—till strict government control is introduced—our readers should buy little or no meat and surely no sausage. Unnumbered diseases, to which our ignorant "medicine men" give all sorts of fancy names, are due to the consumption of bad meat.

Judge Halsey of Milwaukee recently denounced from the bench a piece of brutal "justice" perpetrated by the authorities by which a man charged with an offense for which he could have regained his freedom in three months was kept in jail by means of continuance, for ten months pending a trial, and a still further delay had been asked for. The man was poor and so his troubles were no concern of the public. Being poor is a bad paying business. Banker Walsh of Chicago, who wrecked banks and did all sorts of clearly crooked financing, and at the same time took grim pleasure in administering bumps to organized labor, will shortly leave the country for a pleasure trip to Europe, pending the administration of his affairs in court. Being rich, society is not shocked at the kind of justice meted out in his case.

There is "economic determinism" in pretty much everything capitalism does. In Haverhill, Mass., the public library is in the hands of a board composed of shoe and other manufacturers and their trustees. These "disinterested" citizens took it upon themselves to refuse "The Jungle" a place on the library shelves, even after the public began to clamor for it. Then the Socialists got busy. One of the things they found out was that library funds were invested to quite an extent in Union Stockyard (Chicago) bonds! The feeling that "The Jungle" stirs up injures the business of the Stockyard companies, and so the "business" administration of the "public" library at Haverhill did not propose to help bring on a public sentiment that was going to lower the value of those precious bonds. And so they tried to prevent the people from reading "The Jungle." Now, what do you think of that?

We overheard a conversation in a street car the other day in which a sad voiced woman related how her husband had invested their savings in a business and had finally bid to give it up when every cent was gone and all means of tiding along exhausted. What to do next they did not know and it was certainly pathetic and would have aroused the sympathy of the hardest hearted.

But their experience was only one of many. The capitalist system is literally eating people up, turning their hair grey before their time and filling the world

# INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM--By a Business Man-Socialist.

## THE INCENTIVE OF THE LAWYER.

In taking up the discussion of parasitism in general, it is not to be understood that the examples given are intended to complete the list. They are selected because they are types, and the reader will be given opportunity to add others that will certainly occur to him.

There is no class of parasites that clings to the body politic more closely and persistently than the lawyer class. The writer has many good friends who belong to this class and there are a few lawyers who are intelligent supporters of the Socialist program, but when it comes to writing upon the question of incentive under capitalism, there can be no exceptions made on personal grounds, besides it is firmly believed that every lawyer who is a Socialist will agree with all that is said here.

There are in the United States to-day over 115,000 lawyers. It is estimated that this is ten times the number that would be required in the Cooperative Commonwealth. It is seven times the number in Germany and France, in proportion to the population, owing no doubt to the government ownership of railroads, etc., in these countries. Now what is the incentive that moves this vast body of non-producers? It can hardly be said to be the worth of the knowledge of their profession to the people at large, or even the love of it that they themselves have. They are acknowledged to be most unprogressive and backward as a class, because they are always looking backward for precedent and custom and former decisions. That they may acquire a liking for their profession there is no doubt; that they may be stimulated to earnest effort in order to be called a success will be granted, but if they all succeed as they would like, surely, nearly all the people would be estranged by litigation, and besides, if their services were not required, as they would not be if it were not that capitalism is responsible for the large expenditure of time and money caused by litigation, they could not succeed anyway, so we must conclude that these men, like all others, are moved chiefly by the incentive to make a living, that is, to make money; and moved by this incentive they are often compelled to act most ungentlemanly, dishonorably and dishonestly. Space forbids the enumeration of many illustrations. A few will be given, and there is not a reader of this article, who can not supplement with many more.

There is an awful railroad wreck. Sixty persons were killed outright, and many more maimed and mangled. To this scene of suffering the attorney for the railroad company hastens. He goes from one to another and deposits with all who accept it, five or ten dollars, and asks them to sign a receipt, saying the law requires him to thus see after them. Later, when these persons, crippled for life, bring suit, they are confronted with receipts in full settlement for all injuries sustained. How differently the Socialist state would

proceed in such cases. There would be no necessity for a suit, no necessity for a lawyer; there would be no question about making provision for these unfortunate ones. They would be furnished with such employment as they would be able to do, and at as good compensation as any, and instead of being a misery to themselves and unshapely cripples, they would enjoy life and be factors in progress.

A rather inferior lawyer, who is now serving as a Justice of the Peace, increases his pocket change by having all classes of unfortunate, women and men, arrested and brought before him. When they are unable to pay the costs, he sentences them to the county workhouse, and collects his fee from the state. When he is severely scored by a certain editor of an opposite political faith, he defends himself by saying, "I have to make a living for myself and family." This lawyer must be commanded for telling the truth and for adding his testimony to the incentive under capitalism. In other words, he is one of those who is making a living out of the "man who is broke."

I asked a lawyer, who was boasting a short time ago that his practice had doubled in a year, whether his profession did not fare better when there was distress among the people, unrest, riot and disturbance. With a twinkle in his eye he nodded an affirmative answer. Further questioning drew from him the fact that when the lawyer hears of and sees crime, graft, embezzlement and so on, instead of desiring to make conditions such as will render these things impossible, down in his inmost soul, he really rejoices, for it means practice for him, it is his life, he needs the fees. In all these things he sees a possible fee and so inwardly rejoices in crime, in calamity, in accident, in murder. He loves the legal fight more than the extermination of evil. He reminds one of the preacher who said there was nothing he enjoyed so much as fighting the saloons, but, when a remedy for abolishing the saloon was suggested, he was opposed to it. The reader would do well to read Samuel E. Moffett's article, "Lawyers as Public Enemies," in a late number of *Collier's Magazine*. He shows that the Mayor of Philadelphia had to draw upon New York for counsel in the recent campaign against cor-

ruption, because most of the legal talent in his city was either in the pay of the public enemies, or hoped to be.

A recent news item reads as follows: "The length of a woman's legs, was a fine point in a \$50,000 damage suit against the city of—tried in the United States Court here today. The case is being bitterly contested, and leading lawyers are participating. Several physicians and lawyers were appointed to take the measurement of her legs."

An investigator, who has been looking into odd ways people have of making a living, reports that there is a large and increasing class who have become experts in the

"art of getting hurt." They manage to get him, then bring suit against a city, or transportation company, and of course, a large number of attorneys at once find a job.

Now, it is no doubt fine sport to measure a woman's legs, and to sell one's brain power exercised in all the cases of grafting named above, but to say that in all such wasteful proceedings there is any incentive worthy of a decent man, is not to say the truth, and besides, the real producers, the workers, should ever bear in mind that their sweat and labor is being spent in feeding and clothing all these parasites, not only the lawyers, but those who are having their legs measured, and those

who are getting themselves hurt.

The annual cost of maintaining the bar and bench in the United States, is over \$200,000,000, nine-tenths of which is absolutely wasted. To this must be added cost of court houses, furnishings, fees, commissions, salaries, stenographers, officers, cost of wrists, etc., to say nothing of the time of jurors and witnesses. Witnesses have been known to hang around court houses for weeks, waiting for cases involving only a few hundred dollars. Law suits are becoming more and more interminable. All this vast waste and expenditure must be made good by the laboring classes. They must foot the bills. Will they ever see this fact?

## The Wrong Society Must Right.

BY JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON.

Total Socialist Vote of the World:  
1871 ..... 101,000  
1876 ..... 353,028  
1881 ..... 373,850  
1887 ..... 931,454  
1891 ..... 1,709,060  
1894 ..... 2,914,506  
1897 ..... 3,896,602  
1900 ..... 4,874,730  
1903 ..... 6,285,374

Socialism is not charity. Though man sold all that he had and gave unto the poor he would for that in no wise be a Socialist. Though a rich man lived his life in the slums of a city, sharing the lot of the wretched, tending them sick and feeding them starved, rejoicing at their feasts and mourning at their funerals, he would not therefore be a Socialist. For Socialism is impatient at merely letting a little light here and there into the slums—it means to abolish the slums.

Socialism is, philosophically, the

doctrine of evolution applied to economics; and, politically, an international revolutionary movement

aiming at the destruction of capitalism. This movement has increased steadily from year to year, with never in any country a setback other than a temporary one, which was quickly regained, until now the Socialist party is the greatest one in the world.

This, like most revolutionary movements, takes its vitality from the struggle of class against class, from the effort of the unfortunate to remove from their necks the yokes of the fortunate.

Who are the unfortunate? The "proletarian."

This is the Socialist epithet for those who have nothing to sell but their labor, who have neither land on which to grow crops, nor machinery with which to manufacture, nor mines whence to dig, nor railroads whereby to get into the carrier business, nor any of the modern tools of production.

Under the feudal system the serf of villein was attached to the soil. He must stay on it and work on it. Part of the products of his labor went to his lord and part he kept.

When the feudal system gave way the absolute ownership of the land was vested in the lord. The peasants were dispossessed and driven off the land.

They drifted to the towns and engaged in handicraft. The work was then done by hand. Each worker might own his own little tools. If he lost his job he took his tools with him.

Machinery was invented. Machinery displaced tools. It was expensive and enormous. The individual worker could not possess a machine, nor could it be removed from place to place.

The working-man, the modern proletarian, if he sought work, must work in the machine shops which belonged to the capitalist. There were more proletarians than jobs. So the owner of machinery said to the proletarian: "If you don't work for me long hours and for low wages I will give the job to somebody else."

The terms offered accord with the iron law of wages as enunciated

by the great agitator, Ferdinand Lassalle: "The average wages of labor always remain reduced to the subsistence necessary, conformably with the nation's standard of life, to the prolongation of existence and to the propagation of the species."

In other words, capital pays just enough wages to keep labor strong enough to work and to raise a new crop of laborers for the next generation.

Now the proletarian must accept these terms. Otherwise he will starve. Be he ever so skilled a minor he cannot load a car of coal—unless he accepts the terms; be he ever so skilled a butcher he cannot kill a steer—unless he accepts the terms; be he never so adept a farmer he cannot sell a bushel of wheat—unless he accepts the terms. For the farmer is a proletarian, too, nowadays, though he does not yet realize it. True, he has land, but he must also have a market, and in reaching his market all his profits beyond those allowed by the iron law go to the privately owned railroads and elevators.

The few who own the tools of production, having the power, exploit the many who do not. What is the Socialist remedy? The common ownership of all the means of production and distribution. Then there would be no exploiters and consequently no exploited.

This does not mean common ownership of the things produced. A man could own his own toothbrush—but not the apparatus for making tooth brushes. A woman could have her own dresses, shoes,

picture, fans, but not the instruments to make them.

Socialists say that there is enough food grown in this country for every inhabitant to have fruit, cereal, eggs and pure coffee for breakfast; soup, steak, potatoes, vegetables in season, desert and a drink for dinner; and chops or chicken, vegetables, a light dessert and a drink for the other meal.

Socialism holds that there are enough hides grown in this country for everybody to have shoes; that there is enough cotton grown in this country for everybody to have enough cool summer clothes; enough wool for everybody to have plenty of thick winter clothes; that there is enough clay, stone and lumber in this country to give every family a comfortable and warm dwelling place; that there are enough labor-saving machines in this country so that adults could do all the necessary work, while children had their growing time to grow in and the old and broken-down were wearing out their last days peacefully and comfortably.

And if, say the Socialists, there is enough in the country for everybody, THEN LET EVERYBODY HAVE ENOUGH INSTEAD OF LETTING THOUSANDS HAVE TOO LITTLE IN ORDER THAT ONE MAY HAVE A THOUSAND TIMES TOO MUCH.

Socialists deny that giving to everybody enough to eat and wear would have a leveling tendency, reducing all people to a monotonous mediocrity. On the contrary they hold that the struggle instead of being for mere animal necessities would be for higher things—for political power, for athletic success, for reputation and achievement as inventor, painter, poet, administrator, historian, novelist, physician, lawyer. However, under Socialism because a man, for whatever cause, lost in the struggle, neither he nor his wife nor his children would be punished withold or hunger.

Indeed the struggle under Socialism would probably produce a

better life of men and women than now, because all the children would approach the starting line of adulthood in good training—with sound bodies and good education—which Socialism says is not the case today.

That which most of all frightens the present order is the calm and assured assumption by all Socialists that Socialism is merely coming.

After feudalism came the "freeing" of labor, the drift of the dispossessed peasants to the towns, the creation of the proletariat and the period of handicrafts and competition.

Then came machinery and the capitalistic system which, while seeming to attain by virtue of the competitive principle to the limit of productive efficiency, in reality was developing and proving the superiority of the newer co-operative principle—the key principle to Socialism.

We laymen are taught in our schools that we are still living and thriving under the Adam Smithian rule—"Competition is the life of trade."

We have accepted it on faith that competition is the life of trade. But under the eyes of most people now living competition has given away to co-operation, the dominant factor of modern economics.

How is oil produced? By the co-operation of thousands. How are railroads run, steel rails rolled, shoes made, steers killed, coats woven? How are copper, coal and iron mined? By co-operation of thousands of laborers, and with the principle of competition eliminated even as between capitalists.

Socialism knows that every new trust and combination is merely an expression of the truth of Socialism and brings Socialism nearer. Socialism argues for consolidation, for co-operation, observes that most manufactured goods are produced by co-operation and urges that the next logical step be taken—namely that the benefits of the co-operation of the community accrue to the community instead of to the few lucky capitalists.

It is the very next link in the chain of evolution.

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## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

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# Mr. Bryan's Mistake as to the Trusts!

A SURPRISING EDITORIAL IN A CAPITALIST DAILY PAPER.—A CORRECT VIEW OF TRUST DEVELOPMENT.

We like Mr. Bryan for no other reason so much as because of the fact that he is still growing.

He is all the while a student, and new ideas are cropping out from time to time.

Am't this indeed a great virtue in a world where men's brains begin to enervate at 40 and sometimes earlier?

We are therefore enabled to consider with more composure than we otherwise might, some foolish remarks that Mr. Bryan made in Berlin this week—remarks that Mr. Bryan will not repeat five years hence if he retains his present speed of mental progress.

A reporter had said something to him about the beef trust scandal in the United States, whereat Mr. Bryan remarked:

"The beef trust is not different in character and methods from other trusts. The inevitable tendency of a private monopoly is to increase the price of a product and to lower its quality. Why should any one expect anything else from a trust than the lowering of quality when a monopoly is established?"

"Observe, I have used the words 'private monopoly,' not 'public.' In a private monopoly a private interest is set up against those of the whole people. Quite a different principle comes into operation when the interest of all is alone in view."

Now this is one of those statements that needs to be complete to be true—and Mr. Bryan did not complete it, and hence, the statement as it stands, gives a wrong inference, we believe.

Mr. Bryan, as we all know, and as he said in the interview of which the foregoing is a part, believes in maintaining the competitive principle in industry, and his remedy for the trusts is either to "bust" them or to "regulate" them, which we are already trying to do, with no success.

And therefore his statement that "the inevitable tendency of a private monopoly is to increase the price of a product and to LOWER ITS QUALITY," while true in itself, gives a false inference.

Mr. Bryan speaks as if the tendency to "lower quality" as the beef trust and other trusts have done, is a characteristic peculiar to the trusts, when the fact is that it is a characteristic of all business that is conducted for private profit, whether monopolized or not.

Only day before yesterday a 284-pound hobo was pulled out of a load of hay that was being weighed on the city scales, and the farmer confessed that he had asked the hobo to jump on so as to make the hay weigh more.

And while all farmers do not weigh hobos with their hay, we do not believe a hay trust could have found a heavier hobo to put on the load.

\*\*

We think this can be set down as a fact:

Create a sufficient incentive for wrong-doing and some persons will always be found to do wrong.

The opportunity to make a profit creates the incentive to increase the profit by decreasing the quality of the commodity.

And this incentive applies as much to a competitor as it does to a monopolist.

Therefore, we do not quite see how Mr. Bryan could hope to

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when you drink Schlitz Beer.

purify the packing business, for instance, by making it more competitive.

Yet we can the more clearly appreciate the last part of Mr. Bryan's interview:

"Observe, I have used the words 'private monopoly,' not 'public.' In a private monopoly, a private interest is set up against those of the whole people. Quite a different principle comes into operation when the interest of all is alone in view."

Just so. The city of Detroit, which owns an asphalt plant, does not try to bimbo itself by laying rotten asphalt. Nor does it try to fleece itself by charging robber prices for water. If the United States government owned the packing houses and conducted the packing business, selling the products at the cost of production, we might also reasonably expect to avoid some of the slimy culprits we are now getting in our "poisoned chicken," but Mr. Bryan would hardly approve such a remedy.

But, as we said, Mr. Bryan is growing.

Ten years ago, he was opposed to the government ownership of the railroads and other public utilities but he isn't now.—Editorial in *Detroit Times*.

### The Plaintiff of the Church.

The fellow who invented money assassinated Christianity. A preacher in Indiana has declared in a sermon: "If you don't bring more men into your churches there won't be enough men in heaven to sing bass."

As long as the clerical disciples of the Nazarine yearn for the "dough" of "Coal Oil Jonny" and the donations of every millionaire brigand who has accumulated his millions from the sweat, tears and wretchedness of the masses, it is safe to conclude that the pews in the churches will remain empty. But vacant pews in churches are not convincing proof that there will be no choir in the palaces of the unknown world.

A certificate of church membership is not always looked upon as a credential for eligibility to the "kingdom come."

The church must be Christianized instead of commercialized, and then the preachers need have no fear of a scarcity of "bass" singers in the home beyond the grave.—*Miners' Magazine*.

The *HERALD*, ten weeks for ten cents.

Just as soon as the workingmen began to bestir themselves and form societies—and these societies in the years 1860 to 1863 sprung out of the ground like mushrooms after a warm summer rain—all kinds of liberal spokesmen tried to get control of these societies. In all sorts of ways they placed themselves at the head of these organizations, in order to get the leadership of these societies in their own hands and protect their members against any dangerous tendencies that might come up.

The communistic and Socialistic ideas which had become noticeable in the years of agitation through the propaganda of the Communist Bund and Weitling's agitation, were unknown to the generation of workingmen who had grown up in complete political ignorance under the pressure of years of reaction. Among the older generations of the working class they were as good as forgotten. Yet the bourgeoisie held them in remembrance and did all in their power to prevent their possible reappearance.

But in vain. In the Leipzig Workingmen's Association, (Gewerblicher Bildungsverein,) founded in February 1861, the progressive elements, Fritzsche, Vahlteich, in concert with Professor Rossmässler, Dr. Danner and others, urged independent political activity. This led to a split, since the majority of the society opposed the agitators. A new society (the Vorwärts) was started, from which afterwards was chosen the workingmen's committee which supported Lassalle and issued the famous "Open Letter to the Central Committee for the purpose of calling a universal German Labor Congress." This led in April 1862 to the founding of the Universal German Workingmen's Association, (Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiter-Verein) with which was born the first Social-Democratic party in Germany.

In opposition to the Universal German Workingmen's Association, (Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiter-Verein) the workingmen's associations under liberal and democratic influence united in the convention of German Workingmen's unions.

In both camps there was no thought of a craft organization. But the business prosperity which prevailed from 1864 to 1866 led to a

series of strikes, the exceedingly disastrous result of which proved to the workingmen that besides their existing political organization, they needed another organization for their economic aspirations and struggles. Thus in 1864 a great strike broke out in the Laenzenstein wagon shops, followed by strikes of the wool-workers in Burg, of instrument-makers and cabinet-makers in Hamburg and Altona, of basket-makers, tanners and turners in Hamburg, of type-setters and shoemakers in Leipzig, etc. The necessary financial support was collected in open meetings, of course in a very inadequate fashion. Moreover they led in many cases to arrests and prosecutions, since the laws prohibiting unions were then still in force. These strikes first occasioned the founding of local trade organizations in a number of German cities, as, for instance, the typesetters in Leipzig.

But the first universal union, extending over all Germany, had already been formed. This was the Universal German Cigar and Tobacco Union, which Fritzsche had started in Leipzig and for which he at once got a paper of their own. But since Fritzsche himself was a prominent member of the Universal German Workingmen's Association, and the cigarmakers who formed his union were at the time the cream of the Universal German Workingmen's Association, the tendency of this first German union was decidedly Socialistic.

It was otherwise with the typesetters union, which started in 1866.

This union preserved a strict neutrality in politics and a studied conservatism in regard to the general movement which in many ways gave great offense.

The German-Austrian war of 1866 brought the labor movement to a standstill, but it was only the more active in the following years. Yet the Universal German Workingmen's Association, which reached its height in 1866, looked upon the trades union movement as a sort of brake or lightning conductor to the detriment of the political movement. There were, however, other members in the association who followed Fritzsche's example and aided the trades union movement with all their powers. Among these were Luckert of Berlin, who started the German carpenters' union in 1867, and Schob of Koeln who organized the German tailors' union.

But the majority of the association was opposed to the trades union movement. They held strictly to Lassalle's program that only the political movement could improve the condition of the working class. Everything else they looked upon as palliative measures and a division of strength. Therefore they rejected the proposal for a general convention of the Association in the summer of 1868 for the purpose of organizing strikes. On the other hand they approved the action of Fritzsche and Schweitzer, the president of the Association, who, in their capacity of members of the Reichstag had called a universal German workingmen's congress at Berlin. At this congress a Universal Working Class Union was formed, which by its leadership and organization was a dependency of the Universal German Workingmen's Association.

The example of Fritzsche and Schweitzer was soon followed, at

the very time when they were starting the above-mentioned trades union federation, Max Hirsch and Max Dunker were founding the German trades societies, which according to the political attitude of their founders were to serve as a following of the Progressist party.

Moreover in the autumn of 1868, the leaders of the federation of German labor unions in Leipzig, which meanwhile had come over to the Socialist camp, founded international trades unions which in turn were under the influence of the leaders of this federation. Like the different labor parties, unions of different tendencies were now at war with each other and tried to take the wind out of each other's sails.

This action of the workingmen had the result that in 1870 the

capitalists formed their first dual organizations, first the tobacco and cigar manufacturers, then part of the owners of the machine shops, iron foundries and iron furnaces.

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# Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

## FOR OUR NEW READERS:

**T**HIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialist believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a hellish speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—and the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industries class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

### Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of all children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

### SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1838	2,000
1892	21,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1902	230,000
1904	405,000

### EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

All weather vanes seem to point toward Socialism as the thing that is in the wind these days, and one might be almost led to believe, from the wonderful things appearing in print and the remarkable way in which leading writers and speakers are showing a change of front, that the wretched old capitalist system was about to be overcome by its sins and to fall to pieces by reason of its exposed rottenness. But Socialists do not mistake its virility and they know and appreciate the long and hard fight that is between mankind and its complete deliverance from social and industrial injustice.

The people must prepare their minds for the eventful days that are to come. They must become students of social evolution. They must know how to meet the changing conditions. Capitalism will fight to maintain its grip on their throats and all the craft of its editorial writers will be used to beguile them into choosing false and inadequate remedies. Let no one suppose that he can know what Social-Democracy is by reading the capitalist prints. They will mislead you if they can and try to make you believe Socialism to be something that you cannot stand for. Get your knowledge at first hand. The only way is to send for a trial subscription to a Social-Democratic paper and read it week after week until you get the spirit of the movement, also to read authorized Socialist books. Stormy times are ahead. Let every citizen be prepared with proper knowledge.

Collier's Weekly contains the following editorial comment, which will jar somewhat on the sensitive nerves of our plutocracy who peruse the columns of that high class journal:

The trial of Moyer and Haywood for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, has been postponed. So sharply has the public eye been fixed upon this complicated affair, that we fancy a fair trial will be assured. Certainly if the forms of law are not complied with, and if the substance of justice is not done, the country will know the failure, as plenty of first-class correspondents will watch the progress of the trial. The report of the Department of Commerce and Labor on this case was extremely damaging to the mine owners, practically accusing them not only of lawlessness but of conspiracy to fasten a crime on labor leaders by perjured testimony. In lawlessness perhaps there is not much to choose between the owners and the workmen, and at any rate the the case of the Chicago anarchists is now looked upon rather widely by conservative men as a gross wrong perpetrated to appease multitude. The Idaho and Colorado situation is notably different, for if the miners are a violent lot nothing better can be said for the owners. The outside world should insist sternly on justice without regard to the relative sins of capital and labor. It is a pure matter of law and evidence, relating to a specific crime, and no considerations of sympathy or antipathy for either body concerned, should be allowed the slightest weight. Idaho has the opportunity to earn considerable credit or immense disgrace. We in no degree prejudice this case. It is complicated and remote. But there are circumstances which raise suspicion of collusion between the mine owners and the authorities, and Idaho owes it to itself that this suspicion should be removed.

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# Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

## XLV. THE WARNING—Henry Wordsworth Longfellow.

Beware! The Isrealite of old, who tore  
The lion in his path—when, poor and blind,  
He saw the blessed light of Heaven no more,  
Shorn of his noble strength and forced to groan  
In prison, and at last led forth to be  
A pander to Philistine revelry,—

Upon the pillars of the temple laid  
His desperate hands, and in its overthrow  
Destroyed himself, and those who made

A cruel mockery of his sightless woe;  
The poor, blind slave, the scoff and jest of all,  
Expired, and thousands perished in the fall!

There is a poor, blind Samson in this land,  
Shorn of his strength and bound in bonds of steel,  
Who may in some grim revel, raise his hand,  
And shake the pillars of this commonweal  
Till the vast temples of our liberties  
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies.

## A Sample of a Federal Judge!

A United States Judge, J. V. Quarles, has issued an injunction in Milwaukee. The injunction pretends to restrain the members of an Iron-Molders' Union from interfering with the business of a certain company.

As a matter of fact, the injunction, if obeyed, would deprive the men enjoined from exercising their rights under the Constitution of the United States.

The United States judge forbids the men from frequenting certain streets which is illegal.

And this judge enjoins the strikers from "visiting the homes of non-strikers, to persuade them to quit work," which is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

There is, unfortunately, nothing unusual in the injunction which United States Judge Quarles has seen fit to issue for the benefit of some employers who are quarreling with their men.

The same thing has been done over and over by judges granting injunctions contrary to law.

What would this judge have said

if the union had asked him for an injunction restraining the employers from going to the homes of union men and asking them to give up their strike?

But it isn't necessary to enter into any ARGUMENT in regard to the matter. The question is this: DOES THE UNITED STATES JUDGE QUARLES KNOW THE WORDING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES? DOES HE KNOW THAT FREE SPEECH IS GUARANTEED UNDER THAT CONSTITUTION, AND THAT NO LITTLE TWO-CENT JUDGE HAS A RIGHT TO SET THE CONSTITUTION ASIDE, EVEN TO OBLIGE A PROSPEROUS EMPLOYER?

If he doesn't know that, IS HE FIT TO SIT UPON THE BENCH?

If he DOES know that his injunction is unconstitutional and has been repeatedly set aside, AND IF HE HAS DELIBERATELY ACTED IN DISREGARD OF THE LAW OF THE LAND, IS

## HE FIT TO SIT UPON THE BENCH?

As for workingmen, they should be indebted to this United States judge for his injunction. It has a valuable lesson for them. It impresses upon their minds the fact THAT THEY MUST BE MORE POWERFUL IN POLITICS.

They must make their power felt in the only proper way, through the ballot box.

They must realize what Jefferson and Lincoln realized long ago, THAT THE GREATEST DANGER TO A FREE COUNTRY IS A COLLECTION OF JUDGES THAT IGNORE THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The workingmen of the United States should learn from Judge Quarles and the other ready injunction writers that they have got to be active in politics, AND ESPECIALLY ACTIVE IN THE SUPERVISION OF THE JUDGES WHO ARE THE REAL RULERS OF THIS COUNTRY.—Arthur Brisbane in N. Y. Journal.

### Just a Poor, Ignorant Savage!

An African missionary once tried to coax a naked savage to come down out of a tree and put on some clothes.

"Why should I put on clothes?" asked the inquisitive savage. "I am more comfortable without them."

"So as to be decent," replied the missionary.

"And why should I want to be decent?"

"In order that you might become a respectable member of society and go in some kind of business," the missionary answered.

"And why should I want to be decent?"

"Then you won't have to work."

"I do; I have to work now," said the sable philosopher, whereat he climbed a few limbs higher up and went to sleep.—Ex.

The portraits of the biggest pickpockets of the country do not hang in the Rogues' Gallery. The man who takes money which he has not honestly earned, from the pockets of the people at the gambling table, on in the speculator's shop or in

the industry in which young children are ground up in the sweatshop in order to supply cheap goods is far more a robber than the petty thief on the streets. —Lyman Abbott.

### "Equal" Justice!

The judge was in a hurry to get away from the halls of justice, having an important social engagement.

But two cases remained, and he told the court officers to hurry.

Immediately a man was hurried into the witness box.

"What is your name?" queried the prosecuting attorney.

"I decline to answer," replied witness.

"What's that?" shouted the impatient judge. "That is contempt of court and I command you to jail for thirty days!"

"Your honor," said the attorney, "there appears to be a mistake somewhere. This is Mr. Dogers, head of the regular Oil trust, and—

"O, I beg your pardon," said the judge. "I thought this was that strike case, and the witness one of the men arrested for violating my injunction. The witness is excused."

—Ex.

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The HERALD, ten weeks, 10 cts

## The National Platform.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, '04.

I.

We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unaware the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school,

the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to economic development and world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of production, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the own-

## Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dep't.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone Grand 2394. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Manager.

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BUNDLE RATES.

100 copies, more or less, per copy .01

## The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street,  
Telephone Main 1742.The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on  
First and Third Wednesdays, at 3 O'clock, at Preis  
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.OFFICERS:  
JOHN REICHARD, State St. Cor. Secretary  
FREDERICK HEATH, 346 Birch St. Rec. Secretary  
HENRY HOPPE, 118 Chambers St. Fin. Secretary  
WILLIS TACKER, 574 Reed St. Treasurer  
M. WEISSENBERG, 1577 Louis Ave. Sergeant-at-Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: W. R. Fischer, 1107 Eighth St. Secretary; Edw. Rosenberg, J. J. Hand, 1107 Eighth St. Secretary; James Sheehan, Emil Brodbeck, W. C. Coleman. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

## COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION and CREDENTIALS: Wm. Schwab, Thos. Feely, Jas. Wittman, F. E. Neuman, Wm. Griebing. LEGISLATION and LAWS: Chas. Dipple, Frederic Heath, F. J. Weber, Fred Stearns, Geo. Knapp.

GRIEVANCE and ARBITRATION: Robt. Kotz, Wm. Prehs, W. Hinkforth, Jas. Hendrikse, Martin Gorenki.

SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, F. J. Weber, Albert Platz. NOMINATIONS: J. J. Hand, Wm. Griebing, Fred Stearns, Adolph Neumann, Edward Bredenberg.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. H. Bock, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; John Holzert, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. F. L. Witten, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebing, Chairman.

## ORGANIZED LABOR

ballot. For legislative committee, Bros. Weber, Sheehan, Hamman, and Hendrickson were named, and secretary cast the ballot of the council. For grievance committee, Bros. Zastrow, Dipple, Dorn, Coleman, and Jeske were named and secretary cast the ballot of the council. For sanitary committee, Bros. Taves, Eagan, Heim, Heath, and Meister were nominated. On ballot Bro. Taves received 40, Heath 61, Meister 38, Eagan 28, Klein, 19, scattering 9, Heath, Taves and Meister were declared elected. For committee on nominations, Bros. Wilson, Griebing, Cambier, Hahn, and Witt were named and secretary cast one ballot for same.

Executive Board report: Board audited the books and found same correct. Receipts for quarter \$103.40. Disbursements \$541.74. Cash on hand \$307.47. Notification that Cheney Hammer Co. of Ilion, N. Y. had been placed on unfair list. Louis Jantz of Berningers' park asked that a committee be named to hear his defense. Bros. Weber and Handley named. Committee on telephone franchises asked that the labor organizations take no sides until a report had been made. Request that money for tickets for Women's Auxiliary May ball be sent to Mrs. H. S. Fenton, 1201 Eighth st. Communication read from Postmaster Owen and board recommended that business agent take up the matter with the A. F. of L. officials, so that they can make a demand on the U. S. government.

Report of executive board approved and recommendations concurred in.

Committee reported on the claim of Chas. Polachek, the tailor, that he could not get union tailors that he was running a non-union shop from choice. They advised workingmen not to be deceived by the firm's representation.

Report of Labor Day Committee received.

Report of Label section. Communication from Painters No. 1066 stating that it would not send delegates to section until all other building trades locals did also, read to council. Report approved and Painters' letter held over for separate action. On motion Label section was asked to take up the matter with the Painters District Council.

Bro. Besenberg read a letter sent to the aldermen by the Vilter Mfg. Co. with regard to Molders' strike and discussed its points. Brother Weber introduced resolutions asking the State Federation convention to take steps to have Judge Quarles ousted from office. Carried.

Receipts for the evening \$37.50; disbursements \$124.33.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

**Labor Politics.**

The St. Louis Trades and Labor assembly discussed labor politics at a recent meeting. After a fully three hours discussion the following substitute resolution offered by delegate G. A. Hoehn, was adopted:

"The document known as *Labor's Bill of Grievances*, presented to President Roosevelt, to the president of the U. S. Senate, and to the speaker of the House of Representatives, on March 21, 1906, by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, deserves the attention of every member of organized labor. In the name of over two millions of organized wage workers the A. F. of L. Executive Council, in its official capacity, informed the American people that even the most reasonable and just demands of labor are disregarded and treated with contempt by both houses of Congress and by the highest executive official of the land.

"The complaints and criticism contained in the document are fully warranted and justified. Every line of it is an argument for the independent political action of labor and an indictment of the capitalist political parties. By independent political action of labor we mean the use of the workingmen's ballots on a strictly working class platform independent of any capitalist political party. Many years of experience have taught organized labor the expensive lesson that the Democratic and Republican parties are controlled and managed for the express purpose of protecting and defending the capitalist class interests.

"The A. F. of L. Bill of Grievances is only another striking argument in favor of the correctness of our attitude as expressed in Sec. 3 of Article XI, of the Central Trades and Labor Union Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. This Central Trades and Labor Union shall not endorse or support in any manner either the Republican or Democratic parties, or any candidate of either, as there is and can be no issue between them which concerns labor's interest. And we caution all friends of labor, that any party which has outlived the original principle on which it was founded, necessarily takes sides on new issues only as far as com-



Capitalist: "Workingmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

General Labor Notes.

The trades unions are the economic wing of the great world-wide labor movement. There are two million trade unionists in the United States, two million in Great Britain, one million in France, one million in Germany, five hundred thousand in Austria-Hungary, 300,000 in Belgium, 200,000 in Italy, 50,000 in Scandinavia, 100,000 in Italy, 100,000 in Holland, 100,000 in Switzerland. There is a strong trade union movement in New Zealand and Austria. In Algeria and South Africa the workingmen are organizing into unions, and even in Japan organized labor is no longer a dream.—Ex.

The finance committee of the Chicago city council has under consideration a demand made by representatives of organized labor that the city code be so amended that at any time a union increases its scale of wages the same rate shall be paid by the city to employees in branches affected.

The International Association of Labor Legislation has been organized in New York. Its object is to secure legislation from the various state legislatures in the interest of labor. Among the leaders are: Prof. Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Henry W. Furman, Yale; Prof. H. R. Sanger, Columbia; Adna F. Weber, New York state department of labor.

The London (Eng.) printers have secured a decision from the court of last appeal, which states that picketing is legal, and that no damages can be collected by the employer. The union had been sued by a large publishing house. The firm won decisions and awards of damages in the lower courts. The final decision, however, is hailed in England as a grand legal trade union victory.

The striking Molders have been making some headway in the court cases against them. The injunction has been modified by the court so as not to be so sweeping. Last Monday several members of the union, who were to be examined before Commissioner Hazleton, failed to appear on advice of their attorney who held that they had not been properly served with notices of the proceedings. The sheriff was sent out to arrest the men, but only succeeded in getting Bro. N. S. Crider before the court before it adjourned. He was fined for contempt of court by the commissioner. The Molders then went before Judge Williams and secured an order on Commissioner Hazleton to show cause why the fine should not be vacated. The matter will be heard today (Saturday).

At the hearing before Commissioner Hazleton, Tuesday, an apprentice, Bro. John Radke, was the star witness of the day and his devotion to the principles of unionism was so frank and sincere that it is said he even won the good will of the attorney of the Vilter company. This is an instance of the sort of heroism which makes the labor cause powerful. He said he had gone out when the strike was declared, but went back under advice of the union officers because he was under contract that had not quite expired. When he finally quit he was taken into the union. He was asked a long string of questions. Asked if he had ever tried to influence the strike breakers by violence he said: "Oh, no. I spoke to some fellows and told them they were only hurting themselves, but I never hit any of them."

Carpenters' union No. 522 installed on Monday night, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, the following officers: President, H. C. Wilde; vice-president, R. Zummermann; recording secretary, H. Teichert; financial secretary, C. Stromberg; treasurer, L. Kelling; conductor, C. Schultz; wardens, J. Schmerdes and J. Schultz.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court at a special term thereof, to be held in the County Court room at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of August A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

ANOTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper printed in the City, prior to the hearing, and by serving a copy of the order personally on EMIL G. RAHR, the guardian ad litem of the minors interested in said estate, at least ten days prior to said day of hearing.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1906.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER, Atty. of Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PROBATE, STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of MINNIE NEUPERT, Deceased.

WHEREAS, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of MINNIE NEUPERT, deceased, of Milwaukee County, has been delivered and deposited with the above named Court; and where as application has been made by HERMANN HAUTMANN, the executor named therein, to Probate according to the laws of this state, and that Letters Testamentary be granted thereon according to law, to said HERMANN HAUTMANN.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court at a special term thereof, to be held in the County Court room at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of August A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

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RICHARD ELSNER, Atty. of Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PROBATE, STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

In the Matter of the Estate of FRED B. BREITWISCH, Deceased.

LETTER TESTAMENTARY, dated the 1st day of May, 1906, of FRED B. BREITWISCH, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to MINNIE BREITWISCH, by this Court.

IT IS ORDERED, That the time for the date hereof and including the first Tuesday of January A. D. 1907, and the same is hereby fixed as 9:30 a.m. within which all creditors of the said FRED B. BREITWISCH, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allow them their claim for payment.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said FRED B. BREITWISCH, deceased, be and the same are hereby adjourned and adjourned before this Court at its Court Room in the Court House in the city of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January A. D. 1907, and all creditors are hereby notified that they may appear.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place at which the claim and demands will be heard and adjourned, and a copy of the same above mentioned, and of this order and notice, be published in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1906.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

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WOOD  
COKE**

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By ordering your COAL, WOOD & COKE of us, all profits will be divided between the COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Social-Democratic Party and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. It is the only way to help the cause without any real contribution to the cause without any real additional expense. All your friends to place their orders here also, and thus help swell the income of the party and the Herald. All orders will be filled in time. UNION TENDERSTERS ask the reader to show his card. Send orders by postal, by telephone, or call at the office.

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**Coal, Wood and Coke Prices.**

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Buckwheat (Formerly called Pea, per ton ..... 4.25  
Soft Coal (Lump or Nut Sizes), per ton ..... 5.00  
Pocahontas (Screened) per ton, 6.25  
Pocahontas (Mine Run) per ton ..... 4.50  
Coke (Egg or Nut Run) per ton ..... 5.00  
Coke (Small Nut), per ton ..... 4.50  
Coke (Egg or Nut) per half ton ..... 2.75  
Coke (Small Nut), per half ton ..... 2.50  
Maple Wood, per cord ..... 8.50  
Maple Wood (Cull), per cord ..... 6.00  
Maple Slabs or Edgings, cord ..... 7.50  
Hemlock of Pine Slabs or Edgings, per cord ..... 6.00  
Discount to Bakers on wood of all kinds, per cord ..... 5.00  
Hardwood Kindling (Maple Flooring), per load ..... 3.00  
Soft Wood Kindling, per load ..... 2.00  
Sawing Wood two or three cuts, per cord ..... 1.00  
Splitting Wood, per cord ..... 1.00  
Carving Wood, per cord ..... 1.00  
Carrying Coal of all kinds, a ton ..... 25

**UNION BREAD.**

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:  
Jacobs, Third and State streets.  
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.  
Fritz Betsch, E. Water and Mason streets.  
Moll & Thaney, E. Water and Michigan streets.  
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.  
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.  
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee st., opposite Academy.

**Union Drivers.**

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:  
G. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st.  
Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st.  
L. A. Jung, 2425 Vliet st.  
M. A. Kohn, 800 36th st.  
Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st.  
Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl.  
Sam R. Miller, 539 Market st.  
John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.  
Chas. Rapport, 304 Eighth st.  
Rich. G. Strandt, 1105 Fourteenth st.  
Win. Tegen, 699 Tenth st.  
Geo. Woelff, 429 24½ st.  
Steve White, 726 Milwaukee st.

**LOW RATES.**

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**The Social-Democratic  
Herald**  
Is the only Labor Paper  
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EFFECTS INSURED?

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10 Weeks  
for 10 Cents.

**Social Democratic Herald,**  
344 Sixth Street,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

The Publishers of the **HERALD** take pleasure in announcing that they have brought together into one pamphlet the

**EIGHT LETTERS TO  
AN AMERICAN FARMER**

Written by CLAYTON J. LAMB

and are prepared to fill orders at the following rates: Single copies 5 cents; Twenty-five copies \$1.00; fifty copies \$1.75; one hundred copies \$2.75.

These letters are just the thing you have been waiting for to put in the hands of rural readers. They are written by a farmer-Socialist, who knows how to reach the mind of the average down-trodden tiller of the soil. The letters are constructive and come out of actual contact with actual conditions.

**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,**  
344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

**Social Democratic Herald,**  
344 Sixth Street,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

# Jones Island for a City Park!

Milwaukee in all conscience ought to do something for Jones Island. It is part of the city, and yet it isn't. It is peopled with citizens and yet they get few of the advantages of city protection and they have to live abominably. There's no sewage conveniences and no actual contract with the main land. The children of Jones Island, despite the branch school located there, are growing up amidst surroundings that do them no good. Something ought to be done for Jones Island, and done at once.

The discovery of a fifty thousand dollar Fifth ward park fund in the city treasury points the way. This money was turned over to the city for safe keeping with the idea of providing a park with it, and then almost forgotten. Why not make a park of Jones Island?

Jones Island should have a bridge to the main part of the Fifth ward and the Fifth Warders should demand it, and also that the island be parked so that they can escape at times from the gasping sooty atmosphere of their locality and

the central part could be set aside for dwellings for the families of the fishermen and government employees, etc., with sanitary

streets made permanent with modern sewers, water, gas, electric conduits for the safety of the public, and the lake shore converted into a park, the same as is done at the north point intake pumping station.

Under the present condition the land is becoming a dangerous breeding place for some epidemic or sickness and so unhealthy that it must soon be condemned for sanitary hygienic reasons.

The sandy soil is impregnated with the contents of closets, and putrid animal and fish refuse. This seepage contaminates the drinking water in the wells and creates a nauseating stench in warm weather that rivals the odor from the Kinnickinnic river and is more dangerous than a hospital.

Forty acres of land and more may be acquired by filling in the marsh land and lake shore with the city refuse and as a dumping ground all this land would be redeemed without extra cost.

Let the city redeem Jones Island and make it a beauty spot instead of the unsightly place it now is.

## About The Monster Socialist Picnic.

Delegates to the Picnic Committee will please take notice that the next meeting will be held at the office, 344 Sixth street, tomorrow, Sunday, July 7, at 9 A. M. sharp. Be sure to attend.

This week a special four page issue of the **HERALD** containing a full page advertisement of the picnic and other matter will be distributed to practically every house in the city. The copies have been run off and sorted and tied up in bundles for the distributors in the different wards and will be probably all out by the time this issue reaches the readers. We Social-Democrats DO THINGS. No wonder our party mechanism is the marvel of the capitalistic parties.

The picnic this year will be a picnic of features. None will be more popular than the vaudeville show. A great deal of work has been put on the details of this and already the expense of apparatus and accessories for the illusions have amounted to a rather sizeable sum.

Joseph Medill Patterson of Chicago, the millionaire's son who turned Socialist, will certainly be an attraction as orator of the day. He doesn't mince his words when talking about the capitalist system, and there is never any doubt about what he means. You should hear him by all means. And come early

and get a front seat so you can catch every word. Comrade Patterson knows his subject. There can be no doubt of that. He was chief editorial writer on the ultra-capitalist **Chicago Tribune**, founded by the late Joseph Medill, and he could not have held such a responsible position if he had not known what capitalism stood for and what its motives were. Now he is writing articles to the Chicago dailies pointing out the weak spots in the editorials of the men who are writing just the sort of things he wrote before he was converted to the cause of economic justice. And he does not know what evasions is. People saw that when he resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works in Chicago, to which Mayor Dunne had appointed him, because he had become a Socialist and no longer believed in the limited remedies proposed by the administration. He did not compromise with his conscience—he resigned, and there were no strings tied to his resignation, either.

Those reduced rates on the railroads have caught the attention of Comrades in the state in good style. They all want to come. They want to take advantage of the chance to hear Comrade Patterson. They want to take in the entire show and shake the comically hands of the local fighters for Social-Democracy. Some of them will not be able to gratify their desire in this regard, but others mean to stretch a point and come, and letters are coming in to the headquarters every day from different towns and cities showing that the standbys in those places are all ready to pack their travelling effects in their grips and get aboard the cars.

The program for the music and dancing was not ready when this page was closed, but here's the "bill of fare" for the vaudeville show:

1. Overture ... Mayr's Orchestra  
2. DeFerris Bros., World Renowned Acrobats.  
3. Prof. Devor in his great Hindoo Act.

4. C. D. Thompson ... Vocalist  
5. The Eckhardtts in Comedy.  
6. "Zim-Zim" - the 20th Century Wonder.

The above is certainly a bill of fare that can be relished!

All the party members have been mailed twenty tickets or \$1.00 worth. Only a few of the members so far have paid for these tickets. If you possibly can, comrade, please pay for them at once as we need about four or five hundred dollars for change at the picinic. Besides, we have a lot of preliminary expenses which must be paid for in cash. Therefore kindly remit for your tickets at once.

As the number of books is limited, we reserve the right to withdraw these offers without notice.

Now, comrades, keep at it. Get busy and roll in the new subscription. Let's double the circulation and do it at once. Purchase and remit for a lot of subscription cards by return mail. You get full value and more, and may win one of the prizes besides. Keep it at.

Just to make it worth your while, the following offers are made:

**Offer No. 1**  
Five yearly or ten-six months' Herald Subscription cards \$2.50  
1 copy the "Torch of Liberty" words by John Sparge, music by Playton Broonoff ..... 50

**Offer No. 2**

1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer ..... 25  
1 copy "The Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music ..... 25

**Offer No. 3**

1 copy "The Torch of Liberty" by John Sparge, music by Playton Broonoff ..... 50

1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer ..... 25

1 copy "Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music ..... 25

**Offer No. 4**

1 copy "The Struggle for Existence" by Walter Thos. Mills ..... 25

**Offer No. 5**

Total ..... \$3.50

**ALL FOR ONLY \$2.00**

Postage, 5 cents extra.

**Offer No. 6**

10 yearly or twenty six-months' Herald subscription cards \$5.00

1 copy of "The Torch of Liberty" by John Sparge, music by Playton Broonoff ..... 50

1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer ..... 25

1 copy "Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music ..... 25

**Offer No. 7**

1 copy "The Torch of Liberty" by John Sparge, music by Playton Broonoff ..... 50

1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer ..... 25

1 copy "Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music ..... 25

**Offer No. 8**

1 copy "The Struggle for Existence" by Walter Thos. Mills ..... 25

**Offer No. 9**

Total ..... \$8.50

**ALL FOR ONLY \$4.00**

Postage, 25 cents extra.

**State Federation Report.**  
Continued from page 2.

**Federated Trades Council**

Waukesha ..... 2.50

**Federated Trades Council**

Neenah ..... 2.50

**Glass Blowers' Ass. No. 15**

Iron Molders' Union No. 286

**Iron Molders' Union No. 185**

Iron Molders' Union No. 11

**Iron Molders' Union No. 192**

Iron Molders' Union No. 170

**Iron Molders' Union No. 215**

Iron Molders' Union No. 48

**Iron Molders' Union No. 231**

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**Iron Molders' Union No. 236**

Iron Molders' Union No. 236

**Iron Molders' Union No. 237**

Iron Molders' Union No. 2

# Social-Democratic Party News.

## WISCONSIN.

Why don't you join the party? Two more locals organized this week.

The campaign fund has taken another jump. Total to June 28. \$211.99. Make it \$10,000.

Three organizers for Wisconsin?

Has your local got a Wisconsin in the field? If not you'll have to hurry! Comrade E. T. Melms organized for the Finnish local way up north at Crystal Falls, Mich. Gaylord organized at Ladysmith and Thompson at Wyocena on the "glorious Fourth" of July.

The Democrats want \$3,000 for postage stamps to write letters to radical and LaFollette democrats. No, use, Mr. Democrat; the Socialists have gotten them and they are reading Socialism.

We are sorry to have to tell the capitalist politicians, but Gaylord has gone up to Price county and organized a new local at Park Rapids. That makes three locals in Price county.

OZAUKEE COUNTY: Comrade E. T. Melms has kindly consented to assist the state organizer in the matter of getting a ticket in the field. Melms will go to Thienerville, Tuesday, July 10; to Cedarburg, Wednesday, July 11; to Saukville, Thursday, July 12; and to Port Washington, Friday, July 13. Everybody up that way should get busy.

BUTTERNUT: Gaylord's meeting resulted in the organization of a local here. Gaylord is getting into the habit of organizing a local about every day. If he keeps on, it will be the ruin of capitalism.

MONCHES: Comrade Lansing joins the party as a member at large and sends in 45¢ for dues, 25¢ for 6 mo. more of the *HERALD* and a contribution on the campaign fund.

RICHLAND COUNTY: Mrs. Grace Lincoln called at the state office last week and talked over plans for having comrade Gaylord make a tour of the county. Mrs. Lincoln has done splendid work for the cause by conducting classes in social and economic studies and writing for papers.

Gaylord will speak, if arrangements can be made, at the following places in Richland county: Lone Rock, July 10; Excelsior, 20; Richland Center, 21; Yuba, 22.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY: The comrades are showing splendid spirit and the reorganized locals are pushing the work in good shape. A full county ticket has been put in the field. There is every prospect of a magnificent vote in the county this fall. The following is the ticket:

Sheriff, A. Kueste, Plymouth. County Clerk, Ed. Deuss, Sheboygan.

Register of Deeds, F. A. Gutheil, Sheboygan Falls.

District Attorney — Clerk of Court, J. Severin, Town of Sheboygan Falls.

Coronor, Chas. Dehling, Sheboygan.

Treasurer, John Bauerfeind.

Assembly, First Dist., Chas. Gildor, Sheboygan.

Second Dist., Frank Sanders, Plymouth.

Cong. Dist., Chas. Kahn.

NEW HOLSTEIN: This new local is a hustler. It has doubled its membership since it was organized less than a month ago and now comes in with a \$6.50 list on the campaign fund. That's the way to keep a local alive and growing—DO SOMETHING. Get subscribers to the *HERALD*, raise some money for the state campaign, get some new members—keep something doing and your local will live and grow. If you do nothing it will die.

SHEBOYGAN: Comrade Langman pounds the line with \$4.00 on the campaign fund. Now watch us grow.

GEO. H. GOEBEL: at the last meeting of the state executive board it became necessary on account of the growing demands of the work to engage a third state organizer. Accordingly the board has engaged Comrade George H. Goebel of New Jersey, one of the most experienced and expert of the national organizers. He was to have begun work in Wisconsin July 11 but has been delayed, so he will start in July 19.

Comrade Goebel's wide experience has made him especially successful in building up local organizations, helping and showing the comrades how to get new members, sell literature, get subscribers to the Socialist paper and books, raise campaign funds etc. We hope every local that can get a few dates for him will do so. Write at once—first come, first served.

GERMAN ORGANIZER: Does your local want a German speaker and organizer this summer? A few locals are asking for one. If there are enough demands we will arrange for one. Let us know at once. Do you want one in your place?

SUPERIOR: Three good Gaylord meetings at Superior. Newspapers gave good reports and six new members admitted. Two ward branches in progress. Full county and assembly ticket will be placed in the field and the comrades are hustling to accomplish this task, with the Finnish and English branches co-operating.

### Notes of Gaylord's Tour.

Madeline Island is the point where Wisconsin civilization began way back in the 1830's, when Father Marquette first landed there and established what is now called the Old Mission.

The old building is still there, owned by a wealthy Beloit Congregationalist now, remodeled and preserved for a copy and healthful summer resort.

The flood of summer tourists will begin to flow July 1, just now servants and natives are preparing for them. Of these, especially the natives, a large and enthusiastic group gathered in the town hall to hear the Socialist lecture.

Comrade Russell had brought over some from Bayfield in his gasoline launch, and every seat was taken.

discussion. Leave for Superior, Wis., this morning.

### MILWAUKEE.

The delegates to the County Central Committee are urgently requested to attend the meeting of this committee Monday evening, July 6, without fail. Comrade E. T. Melms will have all the nomination papers for the state, county and the congressional, senatorial and assembly districts ready for circulation and each ward ought to be represented by some delegate to take charge of these nomination papers.

The 11th Ward Branch which holds its basket picnic, Sunday, July 8, at Heim's grove, corner 30th and Lincoln aves., has the following program to offer during the afternoon:

1 o'clock: Baseball game between the members of the 11th and the members of the other various branches throughout the city.

3 o'clock: Races for the children. Races for the adults.

4 o'clock: Distribution of 300 prizes to the children.

5 o'clock: Ting of war between

8:00 P. M. at 382 Washington st. Fred. Witte, 469 Greenbush st., Sec'y.

9th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 504 1st st. John L. Reisse, 612 3rd st., Sec'y.

10th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at 526 East Water st. John Eder, 336 East Water st., Sec'y.

11th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 8:00 P. M. at Mann's hall, corner Mineral st. and 4th ave. G. H. Poor, 378 6th ave., Sec'y.

12th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. R. Schaffhausen, 409 8th st., Sec'y.

13th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at Wisconsin hall, 12th and Lee st. P. E. Keller, 814 14th st., Sec'y.

14th Ward Bohemian Branch meets every 4th Tuesday of the month at Wisconsin hall, 12th and Lee st. Frank Navak, 1723 North ave., Sec'y.

15th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Bulgrin's hall, cor. 9th ave. and Orchard st. Jos. Cordes, 518 Grove st., Sec'y.

16th Ward, Old Fellows hall, cor. Potter and Kinnickinnic ave. 16th Ward, 38 20th st. Polish Section, Olsawski hall, 777 7th ave.

17th Ward, Hoeft's hall, 961 Kinnickinnic ave.

18th Ward, Odd Fellows hall, cor. Potter and Kinnickinnic ave.

19th Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st. South Milwaukee, Huntlego hall, 10th ave.

20th Ward, Wisconsin hall, cor. 12th and Lee streets.

21st Ward, 274 West Water st. TUESDAY, July 10.

1st Ward, Schmidt's hall, 836 North Water st.

2nd Ward, Grosse's hall, 426 East Water st.

3rd Ward, Wisconsin hall, cor. 12th and Lee streets.

4th Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st. South Milwaukee, Huntlego hall, 10th ave.

5th Ward, 274 West Water st. WEDNESDAY, July 11.

1st Ward, 274 West Water st. 19th Ward, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave.

2nd Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st. 20th Ward, 274 West Water st.

3rd Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st. 21st Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st.

4th Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st. 22nd Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st.

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60th Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st. 78th Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st.

61st Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st. 79th Ward, 2221 Wisconsin st.

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.



A delegate from the Molders' unions raised many a laugh at the meeting of the Federated Trades Council last Tuesday night by producing and reading a copy of the long letter sent by the Vilter Mfg. Co. to the city aldermen in protest at the resolutions on the Molders' strike which the council passed.

His comments on certain portions of the letter were right to the point.

In the first place the letter was full of the bluff that is part of the very life of a company made mighty by economic success and the right to RULE men. It was full of implied intimidation.

It indulged in the old and *disreputable* game of running down the personal character of the men on strike.

It claimed that the men were drunkards, which is *assuredly a lie out of the whole cloth*, and that their families were in want now that they are on strike—the writer never seeming to realize that this was a sad reflection on the employees.

**IF THE MEN THAT DO THE WORK GET SUCH POOR PAY IN RETURN FOR THE RICHES THEY PILE UP, FOR THEIR MASTERS THAT THEIR FAMILIES ARE IN WANT THE MINUTE THEY GO ON STRIKE FOR A BETTER CITIZENSHIP, THEN IT IS CERTAINLY A MATTER FOR PUBLIC ATTENTION AND FOR A BETTER-MILWAUKEE INVESTIGATION!** If the great Prospect avenue and Grand avenue palaces are built up on the UTTER RUIN of the BONE AND SINEW OF MILWAUKEE the foundrymen had better not bring the matter to public notice, if they know what is good for themselves!

But the fact is that the men are tiding along pretty well on their seven-dollar-a-week strike benefit, and the money is always ready for them each week. And as to drinking, the molders are a good sample of the working class of Milwaukee and are well behaved—there are some of the *finest* at *4 noblest* fellows that ever lived among them—and it is pure *mentality* on the part of the foundrymen to throw out the slander that they are on a carousal. The delegate to the Trades Council hit the nail plumb on the head when he said that the working people have to do their drinking on the street and are therefore conspicuous, whereas the foundrymen can do theirs in fashionable clubs and if they get drunk go to their homes in hacks, screened from public gaze and knowledge. The poor man's club is the saloon, and he is not to blame for that, Mr. Foundryman.

There's no knowing how long the present strike will last. The molders are no common strikers. They are a dogged lot when it comes to endurance. They have been used to privation and can stand a lot of it without showing the white feather.

Their most famous contest with the foundrymen was the Cleveland strike of several years ago where they were out over two years and gave the employers the fight of their lives. The foundries were filled with strike-breakers and riff-raff at seven dollars a day, and most of the product went to the scrap heap. The bosses finally gave up in despair and begged the men to come back. No one will ever know the losses they sustained. As for the men, they got their strike benefit as regular as clockwork and a turkey on Thanksgiving, which was more than they ever got from the foundrymen. The national organization of the molders is a gigantic affair, and even if it were hard put at any time, there are the allied metal trade unions that would come to their rescue.

The Eastern newspapers are still talking about those resolutions on the molders' strike passed by the Milwaukee city council. They say they are "unique."

Our boy mayor, like Sambo in the funny papers, is fond of making all kinds of noises, although making a noise like a "lanse-bub" comes the most natural to him.

The only thing that marred the Fourth of July celebration at the Lake front was the posing of a little fat shoat who kept himself in conspicuous attitudes so that a show-hungry multitude could feast their eyes on him, and also so reporters—those of the servile sort—could make copy out of his too-muchness.

We do not wish to be irreverent, but the fact that the Archbishop can drink toasts to the various church celebrities at the St. Francis jubilee on one occasion and then take a leading part in the anti-saloon league meetings on other occasions, puzzles us somewhat. It is said Archbishop Ireland cut out some of the festivities, being a temperance man. That was the more consistent example to set.

The primary election law is the best the reformers can do to purify politics and make the office seek the man. It works to a charm, of course. All those self-seeking politicians' cards in the windows show how it is purifying politics. When practical "business" politicians have to spend money to get elected, it's a cinch that they will try to get it back when they once get into office!

Thus far this season there have been *only* 745 permits issued for picnics in the city parks—*only* 745! This is not quite so many as last year, we are told. Such a large number shows how important a part of city life the park system is and points to the need of more parks—*inside* the city where the people can reach them without costing them anything for street car travel. But the adulterous relation of the street car monopoly with the politicians in office decrees that the parks must be way out so the company can get its rake-off and

A WINNER!—NOW READY! "Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

**DAVIDSON**  
WEEK COM. MONDAY JULY 9

**Brown-Baker Co.**

**WE'UNS**  
...OR...  
**Tennessee**

A stirring Spanish War Play by LEE ARTHUR, Co-Author with Charles Klein of David Warfield's "The Auctioneer" . . .

Prices: Nights 10c—Mat. 5c—Mat. 10c—Mat. 15c

15 Attractions. 25 Concessions.

ADMISSION 10c CHILDREN 5c

ALL CARS LEAD TO WHITE CITY.

**M. THIERBACH**

MAKER OF

Badges, Flags and

Banners

254 FOURTH STREET

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Great Clearing Sale

Millinery <sup>at</sup> HALF PRICE

Mrs. Theo. Wondra

1511 Food de Lac Ave.

Commencing Thursday, July 5th until Saturday, July 21st

NOTICE: Open evenings during this Sale.

SEE THE GAS CO.

\$2 A MONTH

Manager Schalwey, of White City,

will consist of four acrobatic acts, each of a different nature. Fine contrast in the various methods of gymnasts. The Four-Marvelles are the headliners on the bill. This troupe consists of three male and one female performer and they do a starting and interesting act. The Arisato Troupe, De Mora and Gracetta, and the Budd Brothers, complete the bill.

**DAVIDSON.**

A stirring military drama, laid

during the exciting days of the late

unpleasantness between the United

States and Spain, will be the offering of the Brown-Baker company at the Davidson next week in "We'uns of Tennessee." The locale is in Chickamauga during the time that soldiers recruited from the North to serve in the Spanish war were encamped in Chickamauga Park. A pleasing feature will be

Riley Chamberlain.

the rendition of the old soldier

songs by a picked quartette of Milwaukee singers. Odd types of natives of Tennessee—the quaint mountaineers, sometimes termed "clay-eaters" are introduced. Miss Evelyn will be provided with an ingenue role. Mr. Durkin will have a straight leading part, Mr. Campbell as a disreputable old mountaineer, Mr. Baker an army captain, Mr. Brown in a light comedy role, Mr. Chamberlain as an eccentric colonel.

Active work is being done to

make a big success of the picnic of

the Tenth ward branch at Rock's

park, Lisbon avenue and Twenty-

seventh street, August 26. It is

quite a while since the Tenth ward

comrades planned an entertainment of this sort, and they are meeting with ready response.

Why not buy from our advertisers? They help us, why not help them?

Special Program Every Night . . .

**FIREWORKS**

TUESDAY EVENING

Admission 10c Children 5c

ANY CAR

SCHILZONYI'S

HUNGARIAN

BOYS' BAND

On the Common Every Afternoon and Evening

Opposite Washington Park Zoo.

**THE 4 MARVELLES**

Grotesque Acrobats.

**ARISATO TROUPE**

Balancers.

**BUDD BROTHERS**

15 Attractions. 25 Concessions.

ADMISSION 10c CHILDREN 5c

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Special Program Every Night . . .

**WORLD**

Tours of the World Building at Wonderland.

15 Attractions. 25 Concessions.

ADMISSION 10c CHILDREN 5c

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